

Reliability Analysis of Uniaxially Ground Brittle Materials

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ABSTRACT

The fast fracture strength distribution of uniaxially ground, alpha silicon carbide was investigated as a function of grinding angle relative to the principal stress direction in flexure. Both as-ground and ground/annealed surfaces were investigated. The resulting flexural strength distributions were used to verify reliability models and predict the strength distribution of larger plate specimens tested in biaxial flexure. Complete fractography was done on the specimens. Failures occurred from agglomerates, machining cracks, or hybrid flaws that consisted of a machining crack located at a processing agglomerate. Annealing eliminated failures due to machining damage. Reliability analyses were performed using two and three parameter Weibull and Batdorf methodologies. The Weibull size effect was demonstrated for machining flaws. Mixed mode reliability models reasonably predicted the strength distributions of uniaxial flexure and biaxial plate specimens.

NOMENCLATURE

A	surface area
\bar{C}	Shetty's constant in mixed-mode fracture criterion
H	step function
h	thickness
K	stress intensity factor
k	crack density coefficient
k_{BS}	Batdorf crack density coefficient for surface distributed flaws
l	direction cosine; $l = \cos \alpha$
m	Weibull modulus (shape parameter), or direction cosine; $m = \sin \alpha$
m_s	Weibull modulus for surface flaws
P	load
P_f	cumulative failure probability
R_s	diagonal half length
r	radius
x,y,z	Cartesian coordinate directions

Y	crack geometry factor
α	angle between σ_n and the stress σ_1
η	crack density function
π	3.1416
v	Poisson's ratio
σ	applied stress distribution
σ_{cr}	critical mode I strength of a crack
σ_e	effective (equivalent) mode I stress on a crack
σ_o	Weibull scale parameter
σ_u	threshold strength
$\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3$	tensor stress components; principal stresses ($\sigma_1 \geq \sigma_2 \geq \sigma_3$)
τ	shear stress acting on oblique plane whose normal is determined by angle α
Ψ	spatial location (x,y,z) and orientation (α) in a component
ω	angle in two-dimensional principal stress space for which $\sigma_e \geq \sigma_{cr}$

Subscripts:

B	Batdorf
cr	critical
e,ef	effective
eq	equivalent
f	failure; fracture
I	crack opening mode
II	crack sliding mode
III	crack tearing mode
i	inside
max	maximum
n	normal; normal stress averaging
o	outside
S	surface
u	threshold
θ	characteristic

Superscripts:

—	normalized quantity
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INTRODUCTION

A basic requirement for reliability analysis of components made from brittle materials is a knowledge of the strength distribution of the flaws that will induce failure. Two basic types of strength limiting flaws are encountered: surface defects and volumetric defects. Volumetric defects include large grains, pores, agglomerates coarse precipitates and inclusions, while surface defects could include exposed volume defects (e.g. a pore machined open) and machining or handling damage occurring during fabrication⁽¹⁾.

In some cases the failure inducing flaws are distributed randomly and thus the strength distribution is independent of orientation and simple, uniaxial test data can be used in conjunction with an isotropic model. However, for components made by processes, such as extrusion, which induce texture, a bias in the distribution of processing flaws will exist. Also, components finished by surface grinding will also contain machining damage in the form of cracks that are oriented parallel and transverse to the grinding direction. Fortunately for the designer, processes typically used to make larger, three dimensional components do not induce strong textures. However, uniaxial grinding is used for finishing of components and to make test specimens for strength measurements.

The strength of a ceramic material is typically measured in accordance with ASTM C1161⁽¹⁾ which specifies that machined specimens be ground uniaxially in the longitudinal direction and tested so that the maximum principal stress is longitudinal. Such a grinding process typically induces minimal damage in the transverse direction, but significant damage in the longitudinal direction, resulting in an anisotropic flaw distribution on the surface of the specimen. Since the beam is stressed longitudinally, such a preparation is typically sufficient to avoid failures from machining damage, and result in measurements that are representative of strength limiting defects associated with the materials processing (e.g. agglomerates, inclusions, pores, coarse grains, etc). However, structural components and multiaxial test specimens are subjected to multiaxial stresses and thus are sensitive to planer flaws with the crack plane oriented in any direction.

Thus, if uniaxial grinding that imparts damage in one direction is used or if anisotropic damage occurs, component design and life prediction methods must account for such anisotropies. The objective of this work is to measure the effect of unidirectional grinding on the strength distribution of a ceramic material under various loading conditions and determine if adequate component reliability models could be formulated.

The fast-fracture strength of a sintered alpha silicon carbide was measured in four-point flexure with the principal stress oriented at angles between 0 and 90° relative to the grinding direction. Also, uniaxially ground plate specimens were loaded in biaxial flexure. Finally, flexure bar specimens were tested in an annealed condition to determine if the machining damage could be healed. Modeling of the strength distributions was done with two and three parameter Weibull models and shear sensitive and insensitive cracks. Alpha silicon carbide was chosen because it exhibits a very low fracture toughness, no crack growth resistance, high elastic modulus and a very low susceptibility to slow crack growth. Such properties should make this an ideal ceramic for the verification of fast fracture reliability models and codes.

EXPERIMENTAL METHOD

The material used in this study was a commercially available sintered alpha silicon carbide (Carborundum's Hexoloy) processed in the form of 25 by 25 by 42 mm billets. Several sets of plates were ground from the billets and finished by 320 grit diamond grinding one face of the plates at angles ranging from 0 to 90° relative to the plate edge. Flexure beams were then cut from the plates. Beams with a given grinding angle were cut from a random selection of plates in order to block the effects of billet and location on the test results. The specimen edges along the tensile surface were beveled by hand to eliminate spurious edge failures. The specimens nominally measured 2 by 3 by 25 mm in height, width and length, and were tested in four-point flexure with inner and outer spans of 8 and 20 mm, respectively, at room temperature with a stroke rate of 0.05 mm/min. The rollers of the test fixture were free to roll and the upper span was free to articulate relative to the lower span. A minimum of 30 specimens were tested per condition.

In order to determine if the deleterious effects of grinding damage could be negated, a group of 0 and 90° specimens were annealed at 1200 °C for two hours in air prior to testing.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Strength Distributions

Specimen strength as a function of grinding angle relative to the longitudinal direction is shown in Figure 1 and summarized in Table 1. The average strength and standard deviation decrease continually as the angle increases with exception of the 30 and 45° data which are quite similar. Annealing does not significantly change the average strength of specimens ground at 0° (i.e. longitudinally). However, specimens ground at 90° (i.e transversely) and annealed exhibited strengths not significantly different from those of the 0° annealed and 0° as-ground specimens. This implies that significant, strength limiting damage relative to the processing flaws, for this material, only exists parallel to the grinding direction (such that specimen strength is effected when loading is transverse to the grinding direction), and that annealing eliminates the grinding damage but does not significantly enhance the strength of 0° ground specimens.

Weibull plots of the annealed and as-ground specimens are shown in Figures 2(a) - 2(d). The Weibull modulus continuously increases with increasing grinding angle while the characteristic strength decreases. Annealing does not significantly change the distribution parameters of 0° ground specimens, and annealing appears to totally heal machining damage associated with the 90° ground specimens. As all these data sets lie within each others 90% confidence intervals, the annealed specimen data and the 0° as-ground data were pooled.

Fractography

Fractographic analysis is a necessary aspect of reliability analysis in order to determine whether surface, volume, or combined (surface and volume) flaw reliability analysis should be performed, and if flaws of different processing sources are present. Fractography to determine the sources and locations of failure was done in

accordance with military handbook procedures⁽²⁾. The results are summarized in Table 2. Three types of flaws were encountered: processing flaws, machining cracks and hybrid flaws. The processing flaws that induced failure were agglomerates located at the tensile surface (i.e. cut open during machining) or located slightly below (within one flaw diameter). Occasionally (< 10% of the time) failure occurred from agglomerates located greater than the flaw diameter below the surface. These failures are classified as 'volume' in Table 2. Machining cracks were semi-elliptical and cartiodal cracks typically oriented parallel to the grinding direction. Hybrid flaws were defined as a machining crack connected with an agglomerate. It is not clear if hybrids constituted a distinct failure population and their overall numbers are relatively small. The various type of origins are shown in Figures 3 and 4. Although both the processing and machining flaws were complex shapes, the processing flaws are typically larger in overall size, indicating a bluntness relative to the machining flaws.

Annealed specimens and 0° as-ground specimens appear to fail from surface and near surface processing agglomerates, while 30, 45, 60, and 90° as-ground specimens fail from either surface and near surface agglomerates, machining cracks or hybrid flaws. At lower grinding angles final fracture of hybrids occurred from the agglomerate and at higher angles fracture occurred from the machining crack (i.e. the river markings point to either the agglomerate or the machining crack, respectively). As the grinding angle increased the number of agglomerates associated with failure decreased.

Note (Figure 3(b)) how the crack path from a 30° machining flaw is initially parallel to the grinding direction and gradually turns normal to the principal stress direction on one side of the flaw, but not on the other. The river marks indicated that fracture initiated from the deepest point of the crack and followed the crack plane (coplanar extension) to the surface where it gradually turned normal to the applied stress. Evidently, mixed stress intensity modes exist during such failures, but the amount of extension under mixed modes is unclear. Also, the macroscopic fracture plane can occasionally be observed to jog parallel to the grinding direction in regions well away from the origin. A machining crack can typically be observed at such jogs.

Note also (Figure 4) that the mirror of the hybrid flaw centers on the machining crack and that it dominated failure. Coplanar extension is not apparent at the surface, however, it is apparent in the interior.

Modeling of the Strength Distribution

As a result of different flaw populations (agglomerate and machining flaw) being simultaneously present in any given specimen, the contribution of each flaw population to the cumulative failure probability of the specimen must be considered. The survival probability of the specimen from these simultaneously present (concurrent) flaw populations is the product of the survival probabilities of the specimen from each flaw population considered separately. Weibull plots of the concurrent populations for 30, 45, 60 and 90° grinding angles are shown in Figure 5. Note that as the grinding angle increases, the frequency of failure at machining flaws increases and that they populate the upper end of the overall

distributions. No distinct pattern for the distribution of hybrid flaws shows up in Figure 5.

Two and three parameter Weibull formulations were used to represent the strength distribution. Response of the flaw population to multiaxial stresses was predicted with shear sensitive and insensitive flaw (Batdorf) models. These models were modified such that anisotropic flaw orientation or allowing a threshold/truncation stress was possible. The overall strength distribution was modeled as a bimodal distribution of agglomerate flaws and machining flaws. The effects of hybrid and volume flaws were not considered, as these populations were small.

Agglomerate Flaws

The Batdorf^(3,4,5) theory was used to describe the strength response from the ground surface. The agglomerate flaws were modeled as randomly distributed and randomly oriented microcracks with the exception that the crack plane was perpendicular to the surface. The probability of failure for a ceramic component using the Batdorf model for such surface flaws is⁽⁴⁾

$$P_{fs} = 1 - \exp \left\{ - \int_A \left[\int_{\sigma_{cr}}^{\sigma_{e_{max}}} \frac{\omega}{2\pi} \frac{d\eta_s(\sigma_{cr})}{d\sigma_{cr}} d\sigma_{cr} \right] dA \right\} \quad (1)$$

where A is the surface area, η_s is the crack density function, $\sigma_{e_{max}}$ is the maximum value of effective stress, σ_e , for all values of spatial angle Ψ , and ω is the arc length of an angle α projected onto a unit radius circle in stress space containing all of the crack orientations for which the effective stress is greater than or equal to the critical mode I stress, σ_{cr} . The integration limit σ_u represents a threshold value below which no failures exist. This effectively truncates the statistical strength distribution and is similar to a proof test. However, in this case the truncation may occur naturally or result from processing controls on the maximum flaw size. The crack density distribution is a function of the critical stress distribution. For surface flaw analysis, the crack density function is expressed as

$$\eta_s(\sigma_{cr}(\Psi)) = k_{BS} \sigma_{cr}^{m_s} \quad (2)$$

where k_{BS} and m_s are material constants. The flaw orientation function is expressed as

$$\frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{\int_0^{2\pi} H(\sigma_e, \sigma_{cr}) d\alpha}{\int_0^{2\pi} d\alpha} \quad (3)$$

where

$$H(\sigma_e, \sigma_{cr}) = \begin{cases} 1 & \sigma_e \geq \sigma_{cr} \\ 0 & \sigma_e < \sigma_{cr} \end{cases}$$

Equation (3) represents the fraction of critically oriented flaws over all possible flaw orientations. The equivalent stress σ_e is dependent on the appropriate fracture criterion and crack shape. Equation (1) can be simplified by performing the integration of σ_{cr} ⁽⁵⁾ yielding the probability of failure for surface flaw analysis as

$$P_{fs} = 1 - \exp \left[-\frac{k_{BS}}{2\pi} \int_A \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\sigma_e^{m_s}(\Psi) - \sigma_u^{m_s} \right] H(\sigma_e, \sigma_u) d\alpha dA \right] \quad (4)$$

When the threshold stress, σ_u , is zero then equation (4) reduces to a two-parameter Weibull type distribution for a specified stress state.

Assuming that small crack-like imperfections control the failure, the material strength in multiaxial stress states can be correlated to the effects of mixed-mode loading on the individual cracks.^(4,5) Shetty⁽⁶⁾ developed a simple equation describing the ability of a crack to extend under the combined actions of a normal and shear load on the crack face using an empirically determined parameter, \bar{C} . For a semicircular crack, the equation for the effective stress is⁽⁷⁾

$$\sigma_e = \frac{1}{2} \left[\sigma_n + \sqrt{\sigma_n^2 + 3.301 \left(\frac{\tau}{\bar{C}} \right)^2} \right] \quad (5)$$

where σ_n is the normal stress on the flaw and τ is the shear stress on the flaw. The Batdorf methodology used herein is normalized to uniaxial specimen rupture data^(3,4). Therefore, the choice of \bar{C} does not effect the failure probability predictions for the flexure bar specimens. For the agglomerates a value of \bar{C} of 1.0 is assumed (to be consistent with the results from grinding damage). A reference frame relative to machining direction is used to define the normal and shear stress components. The normal and shear stress components are computed from

$$\sigma_n = l^2 \sigma_x + m^2 \sigma_y + 2lm \tau_{xy} \quad (6)$$

and

$$\tau^2 = (l\sigma_x + m\tau_{xy})^2 + (l\tau_{xy} + m\sigma_y)^2 - \sigma_n^2 \quad (7)$$

where l , and m are the direction cosines

$$\begin{aligned} l &= \cos \alpha \\ m &= \sin \alpha \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

Comparison of the Batdorf to the following form of the three parameter Weibull distribution can be performed

$$P_{fs} = 1 - \exp \left\{ - \int_A \left[\left(\frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_u}{\sigma_{\theta S}} \right)^{m_s} + \left(\frac{\sigma_2 - \sigma_u}{\sigma_{\theta S}} \right)^{m_s} \right] dA \right\} \quad (9)$$

where σ_1 and σ_2 are the principal stresses, and $\sigma_{\theta S}$ is the characteristic strength.

Machining Flaws

Richerson⁽⁸⁾ has described machining flaws as consisting of populations of median (longitudinal) cracks, lateral cracks and radial cracks (transverse). The longitudinal cracks are parallel to the grinding groove and perpendicular to the surface of the material. The radial cracks are perpendicular to the longitudinal cracks and lateral cracks run parallel to, but branch off at some angle from the grinding groove. As the only strength limiting flaws induced by unidirectional grinding were observed to be oriented parallel to the grinding direction, the flaw distribution, for modeling purposes, can be treated as an anisotropic distribution. The fact that all the strength limiting machining cracks are parallel to each other eliminates the need for the orientation function $\omega/2\pi$ in equation (3) and equation (1) is then rewritten as

$$P_{fs} = 1 - \exp \left\{ - \int_A \left[\int_{\sigma_u}^{\sigma_{e_{max}}} H(\sigma_e, \sigma_{cr}) \frac{d\eta_S(\sigma_{cr})}{d\sigma_{cr}} d\sigma_{cr} \right] dA \right\} \quad (10)$$

Analogous to the formulation shown in equation (4), equation (10) can be simplified, yielding

$$P_{fs} = 1 - \exp \left[-k_{BS} \int_A (\sigma_e^{m_s} - \sigma_u^{m_s}) dA \right] \quad (11)$$

where σ_e represents the effective stress on the longitudinal machining flaw. The threshold strength σ_u in this case may possibly be related to the largest grit size of the grinding wheel. Since grinding particle sizes are screened, this may translate to a maximum flaw size that can be induced in the material surface.

As the machining cracks tended to be semielliptical, a semicircular flaw geometry was assumed here and equation (5) applied. A reference frame relative to grinding direction was used to define the normal and shear stress components.

Since the machining cracks are oriented in one direction, comparison to a three parameter Weibull distribution is feasible

$$P_{fS} = 1 - \exp \left\{ - \int_A \left(\frac{\sigma_e - \sigma_u}{\sigma_{\theta S}} \right)^{m_s} dA \right\} \quad (12)$$

where σ_e is the effective stress in equation (5), and $\sigma_{\theta S}$ is the characteristic strength.

Other Modeling Considerations

As a result of the agglomerates and machining flaws being simultaneously active, a multi-modal distribution function was used to describe the overall probability of failure

$$P_{fS_{\text{total}}} = 1 - \left(1 - P_{fS_{\text{agglomerate}}} \right) \left(1 - P_{fS_{\text{machining}}} \right) \quad (13)$$

The finite element method or a simple numerical procedure were used for stress analysis as they enable discretization of a component or specimen into incremental volume (and surface) elements from which the probability of failure (i.e. eq. (13)) can be evaluated. Either the Gaussian integration points of the elements or, optionally, the element centroids can be used to numerically evaluate the stress-area integrals⁽⁹⁾ in equations (4), (9), (11), and (12). Assuming that the probability of survival for each element is a mutually independent event, the overall component reliability is then the product of all the calculated element (or subelement) survival probabilities.

A simple model of one half of the ground tensile surface of the flexure bar was prepared for the strength predictions. The model consisted of a single sub-area between the inner loading points (where a constant stress exists) and 600 equispaced sub-areas between the inner and outer loading point to capture the linearly varying stress along the specimen length. Each sub-area was assumed to have a constant stress state. This model is analogous in effect to a finite element model of the upper tensile surface of the specimen where each sub-area would correspond to a surface element and the element centriodal stress is used in the reliability analysis.

The bar surface stress distribution and preceding equations were used to predict the behavior of the 30, 45, and 60 degree orientations based on the best fit distributions (maximum likelihood estimator) of the 0 and 90 degree data. The resulting distributions are shown in Figure 6 compared to the actual data for several cases. As shown in the figure, the two parameter model appears to fit the data poorly at the lower probabilities of failure.

Both the shear sensitive three parameter and truncation distribution models are better fits to the data, however, no specific justification for the lower strength boundary can be given. Although truncation of the distribution may be due to largest grit size, this was not proven here. The shear insensitive models did not correlate well to the data. The shear sensitive models use a Shetty shear sensitivity coefficient that ranged in value between 1.00 and 1.05 (therefore approximately 1.0).

Prediction of Strength Distributions Resulting from Multiaxial Stresses

The previous results were derived from loading conditions resulting in a uniaxial stress state, however, components are frequently subjected to multiaxial stresses. Thus, a second set of plates were ground and tested in biaxial flexure via ring-on-ring loading. As both the specific grinding damage and agglomerates within these plates were expected to control strength, uniaxial (90°) specimens were also cut from these plates and tested in either four-point flexure as described above or in three-point flexure with a 20 mm support. In order to test the capability of the models to account for area changes, multiaxial stresses and machining damage along one axis, a quarter symmetry, finite element model (Figure 7(a)) of the biaxial specimen was made and the output interfaced with a version of the CARES⁽⁷⁾ code containing the previously described models. The finite element model was prepared using MSC/NASTRAN and consisted of 200 solid elements (a single element spanned the plate thickness) and 200 shell elements. The shell elements were attached to the tensile surface of the plate model and had negligible thickness and membrane properties only. The reliability of the plate was determined from the stress and surface area output of the shell elements. Ring-on-ring load induces an equibiaxial stress state within the inner ring. The fracture stress, σ_f , at the specimen center was computed as a function of the fracture load, P , and is given by⁽¹⁰⁾

$$\sigma_f = \frac{3P}{4\pi h^2} \left[2(1+\nu) \ln \left(\frac{r_o}{r_i} \right) + \frac{(1-\nu)(r_o^2 - r_i^2)}{R_S^2} \right] \quad (14)$$

where R_S is the diagonal half length, r_i is the inner radius, r_o is the outer radius, h is the thickness, and ν is Poisson's ratio.

The results are summarized in Table 3 and shown in Figure 7(b). A distinct effect of scale can be seen when machining damage controls the uniaxial specimen failure. Note that the Weibull parameters of the second set of 90° specimens were significantly different (exceeds 90% confidence bounds) from those of the first set (Table 1), even though the same grinding specification was used. A more stringent control, other than just the grit size and removal depth specified in ASTM C1161, may be required to adequately control damage parallel to the longitudinal direction. Prediction of the plate failure distribution and the three-point bend specimens distribution based on the four-point data is shown by the dashed lines in Figure 7(b) for a two parameter, shear sensitive model. Use of a shear insensitive model did not substantially change the results, as the flaws experience little mixed mode loading for this specimen configuration. Goodness-of-fit tests indicated that the 2-parameter model gave a slightly better fit than a three parameter model. This fact does not rule out the existence of a threshold strength, but it is not as clearly manifested as before (and therefore not investigated). From a design point of view, a two parameter model will give a more conservative failure probability than a three parameter model.

A threshold strength must be clearly and consistently demonstrated for the purpose of a safe design. These results firmly establish that a statistical approach incorporating multiaxial failure criterion must be used as a basis for designing ceramic components. Variations between sample sets must either be resolved by improved control on the machining process, or accounted for by sampling multiple specimen sets. Ultimately, more research is needed in this area.

CONCLUSIONS

The strength distribution of silicon carbide was found to be a function of grinding orientation for a typical uniaxial grinding procedure (e.g. ASTM C1161). However, annealing greatly reduced or eliminated the effect of grinding orientation on strength. Annealing did not increase the strength of longitudinally ground flexure specimens. The Weibull size effect was exhibited by the as-ground specimens. Annealed and longitudinally ground specimens typically fail from surface and near surface agglomerates while transversely ground specimens predominantly fail from machining cracks.

Truncated distribution and three-parameter models appear to best approximate the first experimental data generated in this work (beams ground at various angles). The effects of mixed-mode fracture of machining cracks was adequately predicted by the models for the larger angles of orientation ($>30^\circ$). Strength data for low grinding angles showed some deviation from predicted results, possibly reflecting damage to the agglomerate flaws during the machining process. However, fractography did not detect this damage. For the second data set (plates and beams cut from plates), the uniaxial data was reasonably fit with a two parameter distribution and a two parameter model accurately predicted the biaxial strength distribution.

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TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STRENGTH DATA

Grinding Angle	Number Tested	Range (MPa)	Average ¹ (MPa)	Characteristic Strength (MPa)	Weibull ² Modulus
<u>As-Ground</u>					
0°	36	266-458	356±47	377	8.2
30	34	271-400	334±32	348	11.6
45	32	267-392	327±35	341	10.5
60	31	273-331	306±17	314	21.3
90	35	246-308	276±14	282	19.8
<u>Annealed</u>					
0°	36	265-465	362±51	384	8.3
90	36	222-481	357±56	380	6.8

¹Average ± one standard deviation.²Maximum likelihood estimator.

TABLE 2.—SUMMARY OF FAILURE ORIGINS

Grinding Angle	Surface and Near Surface Agglomerates	Volume Agglomerates	Machining Damage	Hybrid Flaws	Not Identifiable
<u>As-Ground</u>					
0°	31	1	0	3	0
30	30	1	0	4	0
45	21	0	9	2	0
60	11	0	17	3	0
90	0	0	33	2	0
<u>Annealed</u>					
0°	32	3	0	0	1
90	31	3	2	0	0

TABLE 3.—SUMMARY OF STRENGTH DATA FOR MODEL VERIFICATION

Grinding Angle	Number Tested	Range (MPa)	Average ¹ (MPa)	Characteristic Strength ² (MPa)	Weibull ² Modulus
<u>As-Ground</u>					
90° (3-point)	31	231-364	303±37	319	9.6 (7.3-12.6)
90 (4-point)	31	172-327	249±39	265 (254-277)	7.4 (5.6-9.0)
Plates	36	142-250	206±28	218	8.5 (6.6-11.0)

¹Average ± one standard deviation.²Maximum likelihood estimator. Values in parentheses are the 95% confidence interval.

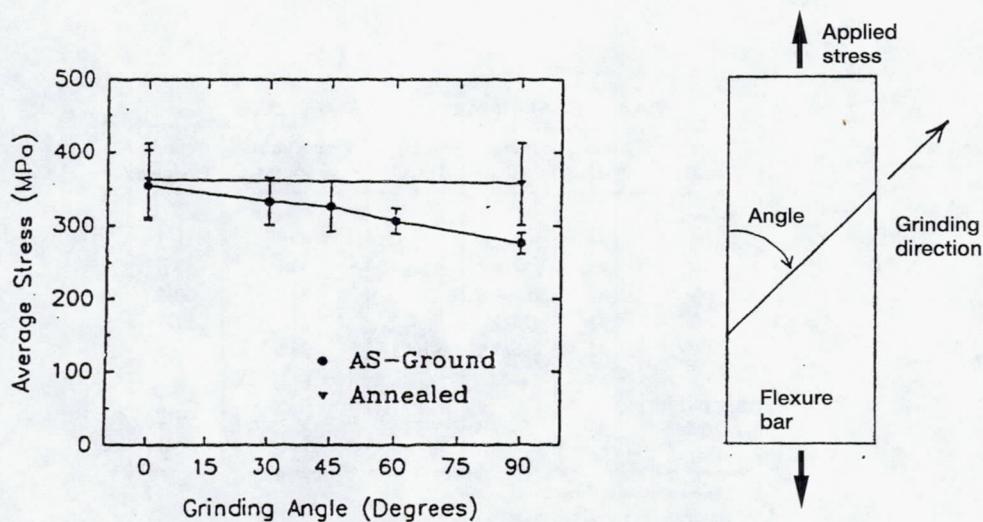


Figure 1.—Average four-point flexure strength as a function of grinding angle. Error bars are \pm one standard deviation.

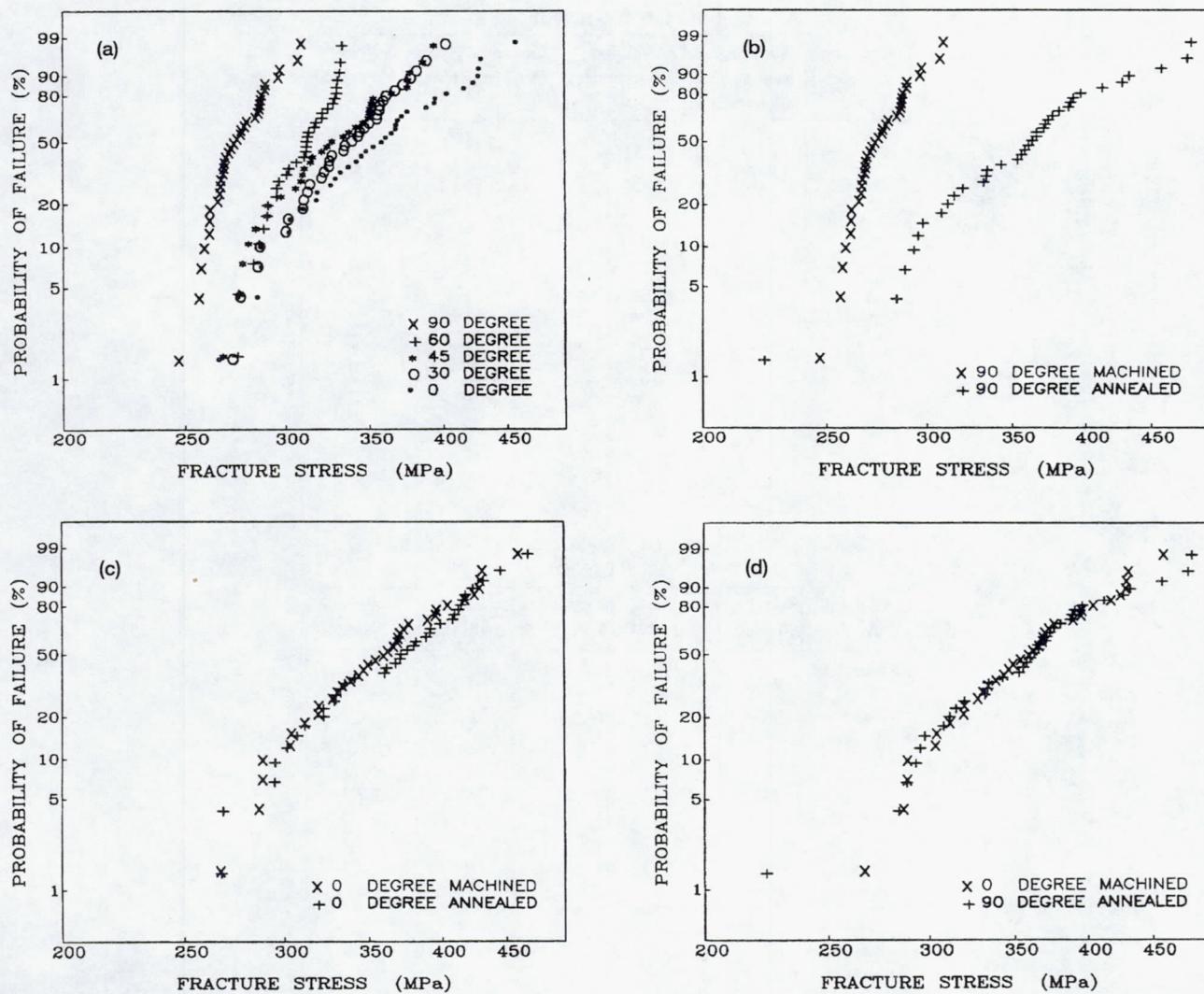
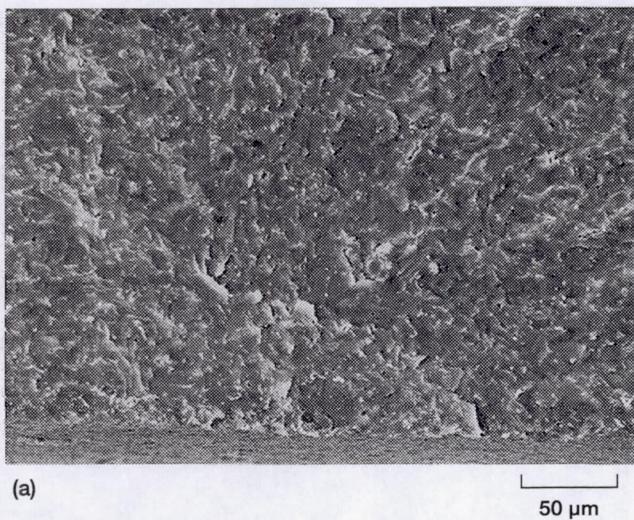
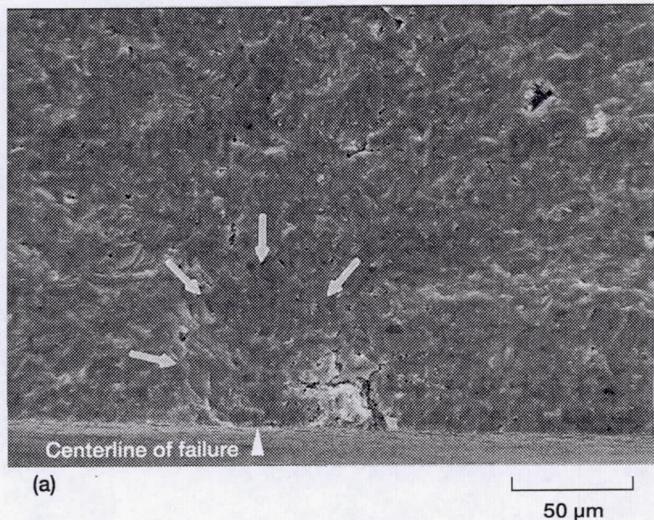


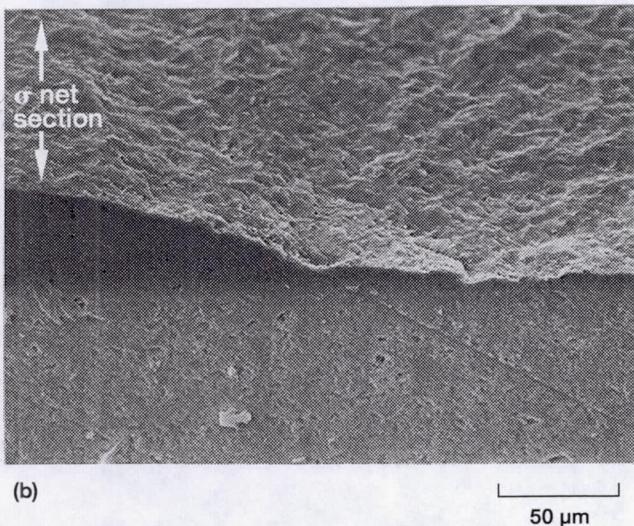
Figure 2.—Weibull plots of the fracture stresses for (a) all as-ground specimens, (b) 90° annealed and as-ground specimens, (c) 0° annealed and as-ground specimens and (d) 90° annealed and 0° as-ground specimens.



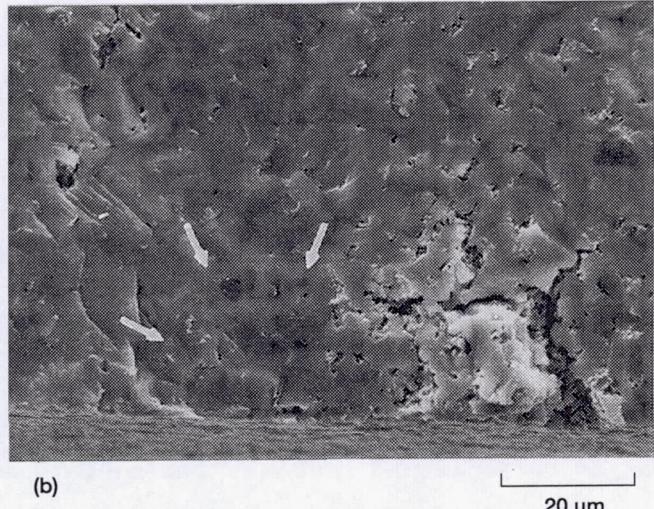
(a)



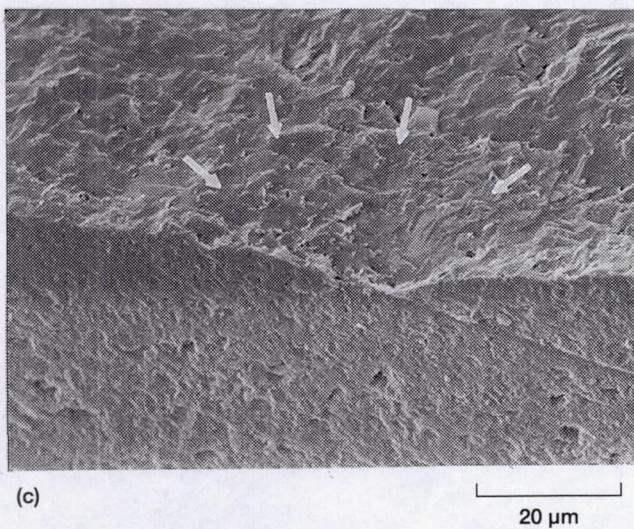
(a)



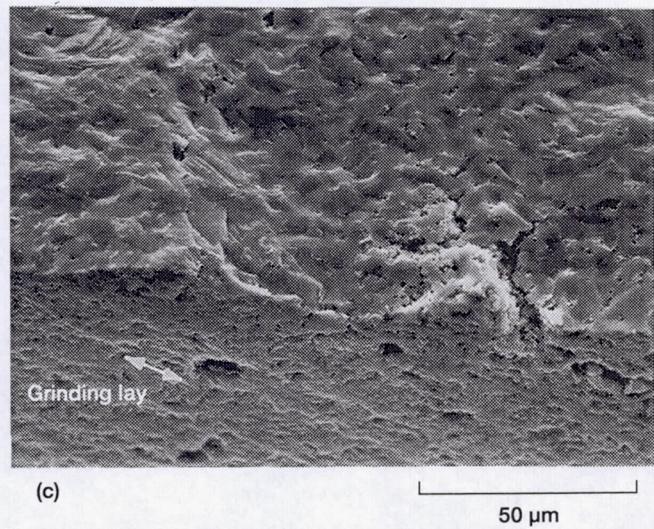
(b)



(b)



(c)



(c)

Figure 3.—Failure origins showing (a) surface connected processing agglomerate, (b) 30° tilt, machining crack, mirror and machining scratch (c) 30° tilt, machining crack detail.

Figure 4.—Hybrid flaw and detail: (a) river marks, machining crack and agglomerate (b) machining crack; and (c) grinding lay.

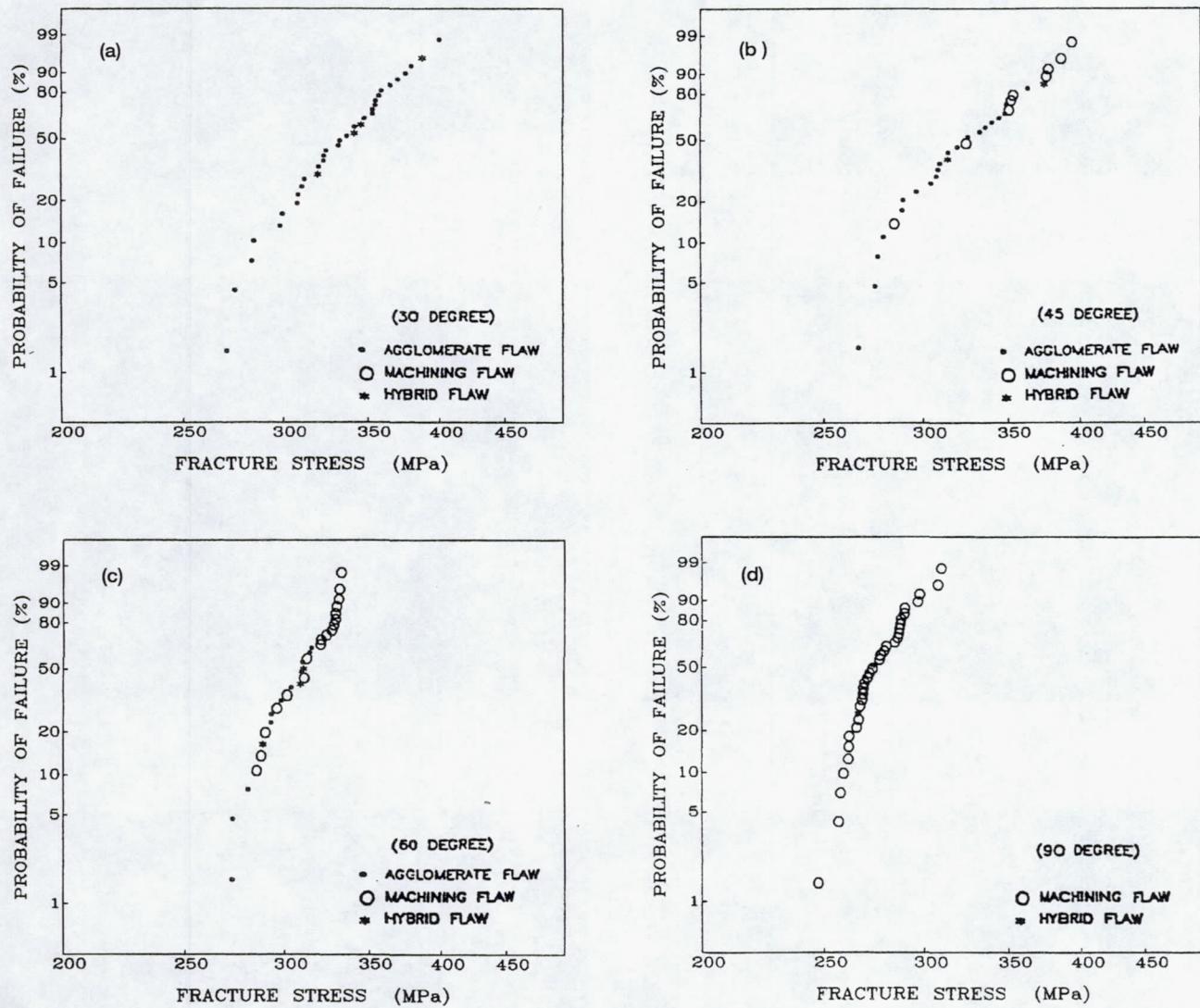


Figure 5.—Weibull plots of the fracture stresses for 30, 45, 60 and 90° as-ground specimens showing the different failure sources.

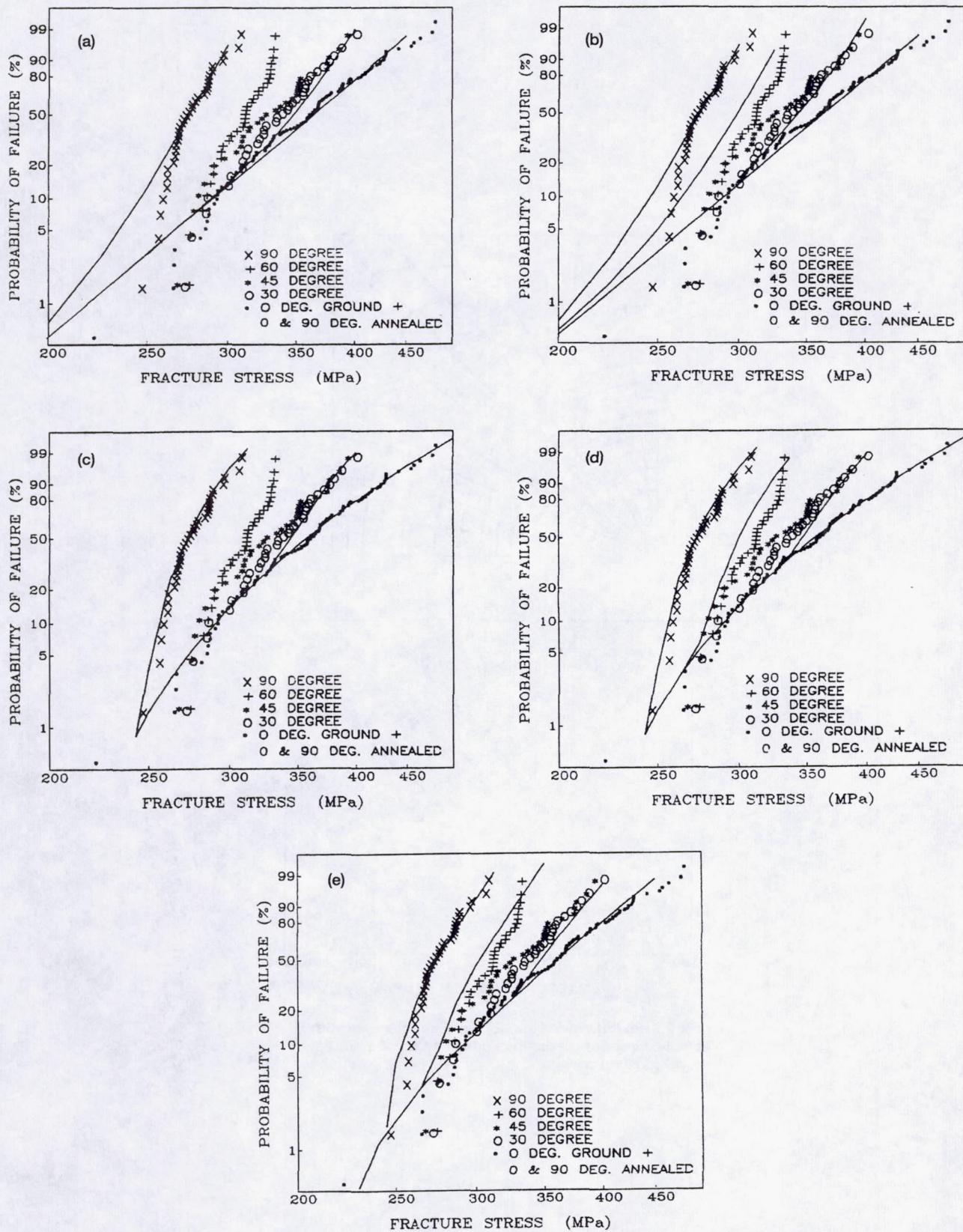
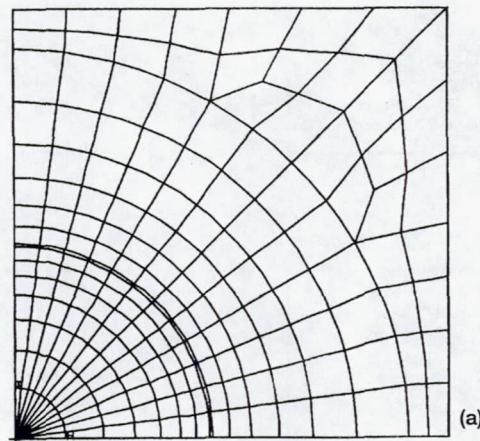
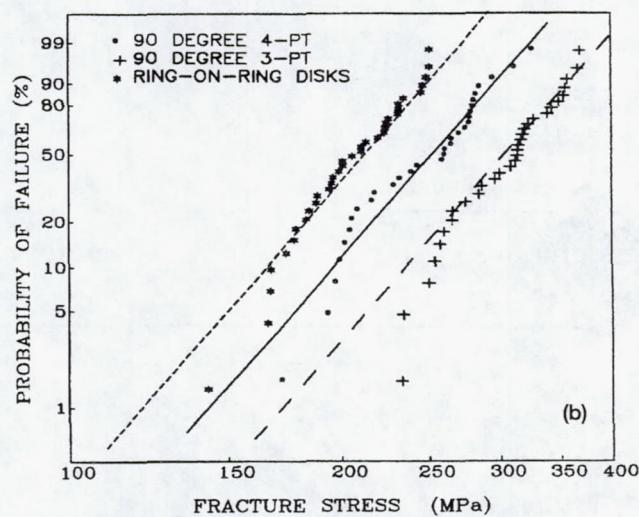


Figure 6.—Experimental data and (a) two parameter shear insensitive model, (b) two parameter shear sensitive model, (c) three parameter shear insensitive model, (d) three parameter shear sensitive model and, (e) two parameter shear sensitive model with a truncation load. In these plots the value of \bar{C} ranges between 1.0 and 1.05 (or approximately 1.0).



(a)



(b)

Figure 7.—(a) FEM mesh and (b) experimental data with MLE fit (solid line) and predictions based on a two parameter model (dashed lines).

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

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